UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BANNER & WITCOFF
1001 G STREET N W
SUITE 1100
WASHINGTON, DC 20001

EXAMINER
LAM, PHUONG TUY

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

Office Action Summary

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _23 January 2001_.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.　　2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under _Ex parte Quayle_, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-98_ is/are pending in the application.
　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-98_ is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on _23 January 2001_ is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
　　a) ☐ All　b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
　　1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
　　2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
　　3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2.   Claims 1-2, 4-6, 8-10,12-14, 16-20, 22-32, 34-39, 41, 43-48, 50-52, 54-60, 62-66,

68-78, 80-85, 87, and 89-98 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated

by Zamora-McKelvy et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,519,616).

As to Claim 1, Zamora-McKelvy et al. teaches a method for providing a directory

listing (Zamora-McKelvy et al. disclosed a system and method for providing a directory,

See Abstract), comprising steps of:

receiving query information from a user, wherein said query information includes

at least genealogical information corresponding to a user-sought entity (See Column 2,

lines 20-25, where "genealogical information" in the query is the usage of any kind of

name or dates in the query. For example, in Figure 4, both names and dates are

illustrated as being usable in a query, both of which read as genealogical information.

Names of individuals in the query (Column 1, lines 62) is also genealogical information).

searching a database for the query information, the database including a plurality

of records, each record containing directory listing information for an entity (See Column

2, lines 20-28); and

presenting a query result to the user (Figure 5 displays a query result to the

user).

As to Claims 2, 10, 20, 32, 41, 48, 56, 66, 78, and 87, Zamora-McKelvy et al.

teaches wherein the user-sought entity is an individual (Reference is made to Figure 3,

Number al 38 represents a listing in the directory, where "individual entity" is read on

"each listing").

As to Claims 4, 12, 22, 34, 43, 50, 58, 68, 80, and 89, Zamora-McKelvy et al.

teaches wherein the database is a central database (See Figure 1, Numeral 18 is a

central database, Column 2, lines 23).

As to Claims 5, 13, 23, 35, 44, 51, 59, 69, 81, and 90, Zamora-McKelvy et al.

teaches wherein the database is a distributed database (See Figure 1, Numeral 18 is a

also a distributed database, Column 2, lines 23).

As to Claims 6, 14, 24, 36, 45, 52, 60, 70, 82, and 91, <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u>

teaches wherein the directory listing includes a telephone number (Figure 3

demonstrates the directory listing including a telephone number).

As to Claims 8, 16, 25, 37, 46, 54, 62, 71, 83, and 92, <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u>

teaches wherein the receiving and presenting steps are performed over one of a

telecommunications network and a computer network (See Column 3, lines 7-20).

As to Claims 9 and 55, <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> teaches a method for providing a

directory listing (See Zamora-McKelvy et al., Abstract), the method comprising steps of:

receiving query information from a user (In Column 2, lines 20-25, Zamora-

McKelvy et al disclosed the query information that received in response to the

requester. See Remarks for Claim 1);

searching a database for a directory listing corresponding to the query

information, wherein the database includes a plurality of records, each record containing

directory listing information for an entity (In Column 2, lines 20-25 also described

searching a database directory in which the database includes a plurality of records.

See Remarks for Claim 1);

presenting a query result to the user (In Figure 5, Zamora-McKelvy et al.

disclosed the result to the user);

requesting genealogical information corresponding to the query information (In

Figure 7A, Step 202 describe the process of requesting record information, where

"genealogical" is read on "record");

receiving the genealogical information from the user (In Figure 7A, step 204

describe the process of requesting record information, where "genealogical" is read on

"record");

searching the database for a directory listing corresponding to the genealogical

information (Figure 7A describe the process of requesting record information, where

"genealogical" is read on "record"); and

presenting a genealogical query result to the user (Figure 7A describe the

process of requesting record information, where "genealogical" is read on "record", and

Figure 5 demonstrates the results of query).

As to Claim 17, Zamora-McKelvy et al. teaches linking a first record in a

database to a second record in the database when the first and second records contain

chronologically different information corresponding to a same entity (See Column 3,

Lines 7-31);

receiving from a user, query information corresponding to a user-sought entity

(See Column 3, lines 7-12);

searching the database for listings corresponding to the query information,

wherein said database includes a plurality of records, each record containing directly

listing information for an entity (See Column 3, lines 7-20);

presenting a query result to the user, wherein said query result includes at least

one indicator for each listing that is linked to other listings in the database (See Column

3, lines 20-31, where "linked" is read on "interface").

As to Claims 18 and 64, Zamora-McKelvy et al. teaches wherein the server

computer is adapted to recursively present a linked listing to the user when the user

activates the indictor (See Column 2, lines 30-33), wherein the linked listing is

presented with at least one indicator when the linked listing is linked to at least one

other listing in the database (See Column 3, lines 20-31, where "linked" is read on

"interface").

As to Claims 19 and 65, Zamora-McKelvy et al. teaches wherein the server

computer is adapted to present a first indicator when the listing is linked to a

chronologically older listing in the database, and to present a second indicator when the

listing is linked to a chronologically newer listing in the database (See Column 3, lines 7-

50, where "indicator" is read on "first web page and second web page" and "linked" is

read on "interface").

As to Claim 26, Zamora-McKelvy et al. teaches a method for providing a

directory listing (See Zamora-McKelvy et al., Abstract), comprising the steps:

receiving from a user, query information corresponding to a user-sought entity

(See Column 2, lines 20-25, where "genealogical information" in the query is the usage

of any kind of name or dates in the query. For example, in Figure 4, both names and

dates are illustrated as being usable in a query, both of which read as genealogical

information. Names of individuals in the query (Column 1, lines 62) is also genealogical

information);

searching a database for database listings corresponding to the query

information, wherein said database includes a plurality of records, each record

containing directory listing information and an accuracy data field corresponding to an

entity (See Column 2, lines 20-28); and

presenting a query result to the user (Figure 5 represent query's result to the

user), wherein said query result includes the contents of the accuracy field for each

directory listing presented (In Figure 5, a fifth column 92 describes the accuracy of the

query results.)

As to Claims 27 and 73, Zamora-McKelvy et al. teaches wherein the accuracy

data field is a date corresponding to a last date on which the directory listing information

was most likely known to be accurate (In Figure 5, a fifth column 92 describes the

accuracy of the query results that correspond to the date of the listing).

As to Claims 28 and 74, Zamora-McKelvy et al. teaches wherein the accuracy

data field is a date corresponding to a last date on which the directory listing information

was verified to be accurate (See Figure 4, Numbers 60 and 62 as describe in Column 7,

lines 64-67, and Column 8, lines 20).

As to Claims 29 and 75, <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> teaches wherein the accuracy data field is a number corresponding to a number of days since the directory listing information was most likely known to be accurate (See Figure 4, Numerals 60 and 62 as describe in Column 7, lines 64-67, and Column 8, lines 20).

As to Claims 30 and 76, <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> teaches wherein the accuracy data field is a number corresponding to a number of days since the directory listing information was verified to be accurate (See Figure 4, Numerals 60 and 62 as describe in Column 7, lines 64-67, and Column 8, lines 20).

As to Claims 31 and 77, <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> teaches 26, wherein the accuracy data field is a percentage corresponding to a likelihood that the directory listing information is accurate (See Figure 4, Numeral 62 represents the accuracy's percentage of data field).

As to Claim 38, <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> teaches a method of providing a directory listing (See Abstract), comprising the steps:

receiving query information from a user, wherein said query information includes one of a telephone number and an email address (See Column 5, lines 40-54).

searching a database for the query information, the database including a

plurality of records, each record containing directory listing information for an

entity (See Column 5, lines 40-54);

searching the Internet for the query information (See Column 4, lines 33-46); and

presenting a query result to the user including results from the database search

and the Internet search (Figure 5 displays a query result to the user).

As to Claim 39, Zamora-McKelvy et al. teaches defining an area code portion, an

exchange portion (In Figure 4, Numeral 58 is defined as area code, and Numeral 66 is

defined as a reset button, where "exchange portion" is read on "reset" button).

a number portion corresponding to the telephone number, when the query

information includes the telephone number (See Column 5, lines 40-67) ;

wherein the searching the Internet is performed by searching for telephone

numbers on web pages, said telephone numbers on web pages including one or more

of the area code portion, the exchange portion, and the number portion, regardless of a

presentation format on the web pages (See Column 5, lines 40-67, and Column 6, lines

1-6).

As to Claims 47 and 55, Zamora-McKelvy et al. teaches a system for providing a

directory listing (See Abstract), comprising:

a database including a plurality of records, each record containing directory

listing information for an entity (See Column 2, lines 23-27 and as shown in Figure 3);

a server computer adapted to perform the steps (See Column 2, lines 30-33):

receiving query information from a user, wherein said query information includes

at least genealogical information corresponding to a user-sought entity (See Column 2,

lines 20-42, where "genealogical" is read on "record").

searching the database for the query information (See Column 2, lines 20-42);

and

presenting a query result to the user (Figure 5 displays a query result to the

user).

As to Claim 63, <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> teaches a system for providing a directory

listing (See Abstract), comprising:

a database comprising a plurality of records, each record containing directory

listing information for an entity (See Column 2, lines 19-26), wherein a first record in the

database is linked to a second record in the database when the first and second records

contain chronologically different information corresponding to a same entity (See

Column 3, Lines 7-31);

a server computer adapted (See Column 2, lines 30-33) to perform the steps:

receiving from a user, query information corresponding to a user-sought entity

(See Column 2, lines 20-25);

searching the database for listings corresponding to the query information (See

Column 2, lines 20-28);

presenting a query result to the user, wherein said query result includes at least

one indicator for each listing that is linked to other listings in the database (See Column

3, lines 20-31, where "linked" is read on "interface").

As to Claim 72, <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> teaches a system for providing a directory

listing, comprising:

a database comprising a plurality of records, each record containing directory

listing information and an accuracy data field corresponding to an entity (See Claim 26);

a server computer adapted (See Column 2, lines 30-33) to perform the steps:

receiving from a user, query information corresponding to a user-sought entity

(See Column 2, lines 20-25, where "genealogical information" in the query is the usage

of any kind of name or dates in the query. For example, in Figure 4, both names and

dates are illustrated as being usable in a query, both of which read as genealogical

information. Names of individuals in the query (Column 1, lines 62) is also genealogical

information);

searching the database for database listings corresponding to the query

information (See Column 2, lines 20-28);

presenting a query result to the user, wherein said query result includes the

contents of the accuracy field for each directory listing presented (Figure 5 displays a

query result with accuracy field for the directory listing).

As to Claim 84, <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> teaches a system for providing a directory

listing (See Abstract), comprising:

a database comprising a. plurality of records, each record containing directory

listing information for an entity (See Column 2, lines 22-26);

a server computer adapted (See Column 2, lines 30-33) to perform the steps:

receiving query information from a user, wherein said query information includes

one of a telephone number and an email address (See Column 5, lines 40-54);

searching the database for the query information (See Column 5, lines 40-54);

searching the Internet for the query information; and presenting a query result to

the user including results from the database search and the Internet search (See

Column 5, lines 40-54 and as shown in Figure 5).

As to Claim 85, <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> teaches wherein the server computer is

adapted to perform the step (See Column 2, lines 30-33):

defining an area code portion, an exchange portion, and a number portion

corresponding to the telephone number, when the query information includes the

telephone number (In Figure 4, Numeral 58 is defined as area code, and Numeral 66 is

defined as a reset button, where "exchange portion" is read on "reset" button);

wherein the searching the Internet is performed by searching for telephone

numbers on web pages, said telephone numbers on web pages including one or more

of the area code portion, the exchange portion, and the number portion, regardless of a

presentation format on the web pages (See Column 5, lines 40-67, and Column 6, lines

1-6).

As to Claim 93, <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> teaches a method for providing a

directory listing (See Abstract), comprising steps of:

(1) presenting to a user a plurality of choices (Figure 4, Numbers 52-62

demonstrate a plurality of choices to a user)

(2) waiting for the user to select at least one of said choices (Figure 4, Numbers

52-62 demonstrate a plurality of choices to a user, and at least one of the numbers from

52-62 is user selected choice) ; and

(3) performing a search for a directory listing in accordance with the user

selection (In Figure 4, by clicking the button Numeral 64, it will perform the process of

search as user requested).

As to Claims 94 and 97, wherein the choices comprise various databases in

which to perform the search (See Column 2, lines 19-32).

As to Claims 95 and 98, wherein the various databases comprises genealogical

information, historical information, accuracy information, and World Wide Web

information (See Figures 3, 5 and 6, and as described in Column 2, lines 19-42).

As to claim 96, <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> teaches A computer system for providing

a directory listing (See Abstract), comprising:

a processor (See Column 2, lines 43-44);

a memory for storing computer readable instructions (See Column 2, lines 43-

59);

wherein when the computer readable instructions are executed, the computer

system is adapted to perform the steps (See Column 2, lines 45-59);

presenting to a user a plurality of choices; waiting for the user to select at least

one of said choices; and performing a search for a directory listing in accordance with

the user selection (See Claim 93).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 3, 11, 21, 33, 42, 49, 57, 67, 79, and 88 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> (U.S. Patent No.

6,519,616) as applied to claims 1, 9, 17, 26, 38, 47, 55, 63, 72 and 84 above, in view of

<u>Waites</u> (U.S. Patent No. 6,788,769).

As to Claims 3, 11, 21, 33, 42, 49, 57, 67, 79, and 88, Zamora-McKelvy et al.

does not teach wherein the step of receiving the query information from the user is

performed via a voice telephone call.

Waites teaches internet directory system and method using telephone number

based addressing (See Abstract), in which he teaches wherein the step of receiving the

query information from the user is performed via a voice telephone call (See Abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art

at the time of the invention was made to have modified Zamora-McKelvy et al., to

include wherein the step of receiving the query information from the user is performed

via a voice telephone call.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to have modified Zamora-McKelvy et al., by the teaching of

Waites, because wherein the step of receiving the query information from the user is

performed via a voice telephone call would optimizes the search time to find a particular

entry and also provides the user to with multiple choices to create, request or update a

listing in the directory using a voice telephone.

5.   Claims 7, 15, 40, 53, 61, and 86 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Zamora-McKelvy et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,519,616) as applied to

claims 1, 9, 17, 26, 38, 47, 55, 63, 72 and 84 above above, in view of Waites (U.S.

Patent No. 6,788,769), and further in view of McAllister et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,421,672).

As to Claims 7, 15, 53, and 61, <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> and <u>Waites</u> did not teach wherein the genealogical information includes one of a parent's name and a sibling's name.

<u>McAllister et al.</u> teaches apparatus for and method of disambiguation of directory listing searches utilizing multiple selectable secondary search keys (See Abstract), in which he teaches teach wherein the genealogical information includes one of a parent's name and a sibling's name (See <u>McAllister et al.</u>, Column 9, lines 55-67, and Column 10, lines 1-67 and as shown in Figure 4, Step 114, and Figure 5, and where "parent's name and sibling's name" is read on "secondary information").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> and <u>Waites</u>, to include wherein the genealogical information includes one of a parent's name and a sibling's name.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> and <u>Waites</u>, by the teaching of <u>McAllister et al.</u>, because genealogical information includes one of a parent's name and a sibling's name call would optimizes the search time to find a particular entry and also provides the user with multiple choices to create, request or update a listing in the directory using a voice telephone.

As to Claim 40, <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> teaches defining a username portion and a domain name portion corresponding to the email address, when the query information includes the email address (Reference is made to Figure 3, Number al 40 in Column 4 is defining a domain and email address);

<u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> and <u>Waites</u> did not teach wherein the searching the Internet is performed by searching for email addresses on web pages, said email addresses on web pages including at least the username portion and the domain name portion.

<u>McAllister et al.</u> teaches apparatus for and method of disambiguation of directory listing searches utilizing multiple selectable secondary search keys (See Abstract), in which he teaches wherein the searching the Internet is performed by searching for email addresses on web pages, said email addresses on web pages including at least the username portion and the domain name portion (See <u>McAllister et al.</u>, Figure 3A demonstrate the process of searching for email addresses on web pages).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> and <u>Waites</u>, to include wherein the searching the Internet is performed by searching for email addresses on web pages, said email addresses on web pages including at least the username portion and the domain name portion.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> and <u>Waites</u>, by the

teaching of <u>McAllister et al.</u>, because wherein the searching the Internet is performed by searching for email addresses on web pages, said email addresses on web pages including at least the username portion and the domain name portion would optimizes the search time for user to find a particular entry using internet search.

As to Claim 86, <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> teaches defining a username portion and a domain name portion corresponding to the email address, when the query information includes the email address (Reference is made to Figure 3, Number al 40 in Column 4 is defining a domain and email address);

<u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> and <u>Waites</u> did not teach wherein the searching the Internet is performed by searching for email addresses on web pages, said email addresses on web pages including at least the username portion and the domain name portion.

<u>McAllister et al.</u> teaches apparatus for and method of disambiguation of directory listing searches utilizing multiple selectable secondary search keys (See Abstract), in which he teaches wherein the searching the Internet is performed by searching for email addresses on web pages, said email addresses on web pages including at least the username portion and the domain name portion (See <u>McAllister et al.</u>, Figure 3A demonstrate the process of searching for email addresses on web pages).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified <u>Zamora-McKelvy et al.</u> and <u>Waites</u>, to include wherein the searching the Internet is performed by searching for

email addresses on web pages, said email addresses on web pages including at least the username portion and the domain name portion.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Zamora-McKelvy et al. and Waites, by the teaching of McAllister et al., because wherein the searching the Internet is performed by searching for email addresses on web pages, said email addresses on web pages including at least the username portion and the domain name portion would optimizes the search time for user to find a particular entry using internet search.

Conclusion

6.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosures:

1.	Cohn et al.	U.S. Patent No. 5,740,231
2.	Will, Craig Alexander	U.S. Patent No. 5,825,353
3.	Cox et al.	U.S. Publication No. 2002/0057788
4.	Maddalozzo et. al.	U.S. Patent No. 6,460,060
5.	Zamora-McKelvy et al.	U.S. Patent No. 6,519,616
6.	Waites	U.S. Patent No. 6,788,769
7.	Melman, Haim Zvi	U.S. Publication No. 2004/0078388
8.	Bushnell, William Jackson	U.S. Publication No. 2004/0120504

7.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Phuong Lam whose telephone number is (571) 272-

4077. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Dov Popovici can be reached on (571) 272-4083. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Phuong Lam
Patent Examiner

SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER